

**Improving Statistics for Food Security, Sustainable
Agriculture and Rural Development – Action Plan for Africa**



Launching and Training Workshop on Country Assessment

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**Global Strategy
for the Improvement of
Agricultural Statistics**

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Overview of the presentation

- Why do we need a global strategy?
- What is the global strategy?
- Conceptual Framework for agric. Stat
- Key components of the strategy : Three pillars of the global strategy
- The way forward



Why do we need a global strategy?

- Basic data requirements are not met, especially in devel. countries
 - countries' capacity in agricultural statistics declined since early '80s
 - Declining number of countries reporting basic production
 - declining resources allocated to agricultural statistics by countries and development partners (low priority)
 - Agricultural statistics not integrated in the National Statistical System
 - Lack of coordination between NSO & Min. of Agriculture
 - Duplicative efforts-conflicting numbers
 - National Statistical Plan do not cover agricultural stat.
 - Emerging data needs (impact of agr. on environment; investment in agr.; biofuels; water and land use, etc.)
 - Need of a new conceptual framework
- ➔ *Lack of sound basis for agri. Development, FS policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation*



What is the Global Strategy?

- An initiative of the United Nations Statistical Commission
- Partnership between International Agencies, developed and developing countries
- 2 intergovernmental process for its adoption:
 - UNSC and National Statistical Offices
 - FAO Governing Bodies and Ministries of Agriculture
- Basis for a renewed initiative of capacity building in agricultural statistics: mobilization of resources



What is the global the Global Strategy?

- The purpose of the GS is to provide a framework to enable national and international statistical systems to produce the basic information to guide decision-making in the 21st century
- Feasible and sustainable for developing countries
- The GS is based on 3 pillars:
 - Establish a minimum set of score data
 - Integration of agricultural statistic in National statistical system
 - Sustainability of the Agricultural system through good governance et capacity building



Conceptual Framework

- GS aims at rebuilding Agricultural statistic systems based on good understanding of the user requirements
- The data needs analysis led to a comprehensive conceptual framework for agricultural statistics
- Link between Economic, Social, Environment dimension of the agriculture
- Provides a 'roadmap' for the development of Agr. statistics.
- Facilitates the integration, and therefore the comparability, of statistics



Conceptual Framework: Scope and coverage of agricultural statistics

- **Scope:** should cover not only **economic** but also **social** and **environmental** dimensions;
- **Data Items:** linking items from different dimensions
- **Organization:** SNA for the economic statistics; SEEA for environmental statistics; Social statistics? SAM? Wye Handbook?
- **Coverage:** all activities within the scope of agricultural statistics without any cut-offs on the basis of size, importance, location etc.
- **Units:** economic statistics = farm business; social statistics = household; environmental statistics = land parcel.
- **Classifications:** ISIC = agricultural activities; CPC = agricultural commodities; ISCO = agricultural occupations; Classifications of land + forest cover and land use



Three pillars of the global strategy

Pillar One: Minimum set of Core Data

- **Start with Menu of Indicators (global donors forum, BM, FAO)**
 - Data requirements and sources (see annex A)
- **Data requirements for menu of indicators**
 - 149 crops, 28 livestock species, 1,000+ fishery, etc.
 - Not all produced or important in every country
- **Choice of minimum set of core data items**
 - 15 commodities—95 percent of world production
 - Key economic, environmental, social indicators
 - Beginning point to implement global strategy
- **Evaluate national needs to select additional items, determine frequency**
 - Percent of land- water use / Value added, food security, productivity
 - Percent of HH-enterprises producing /Distributions by size
 - Scale—affect on environment, climate
 - Permanent or temporary

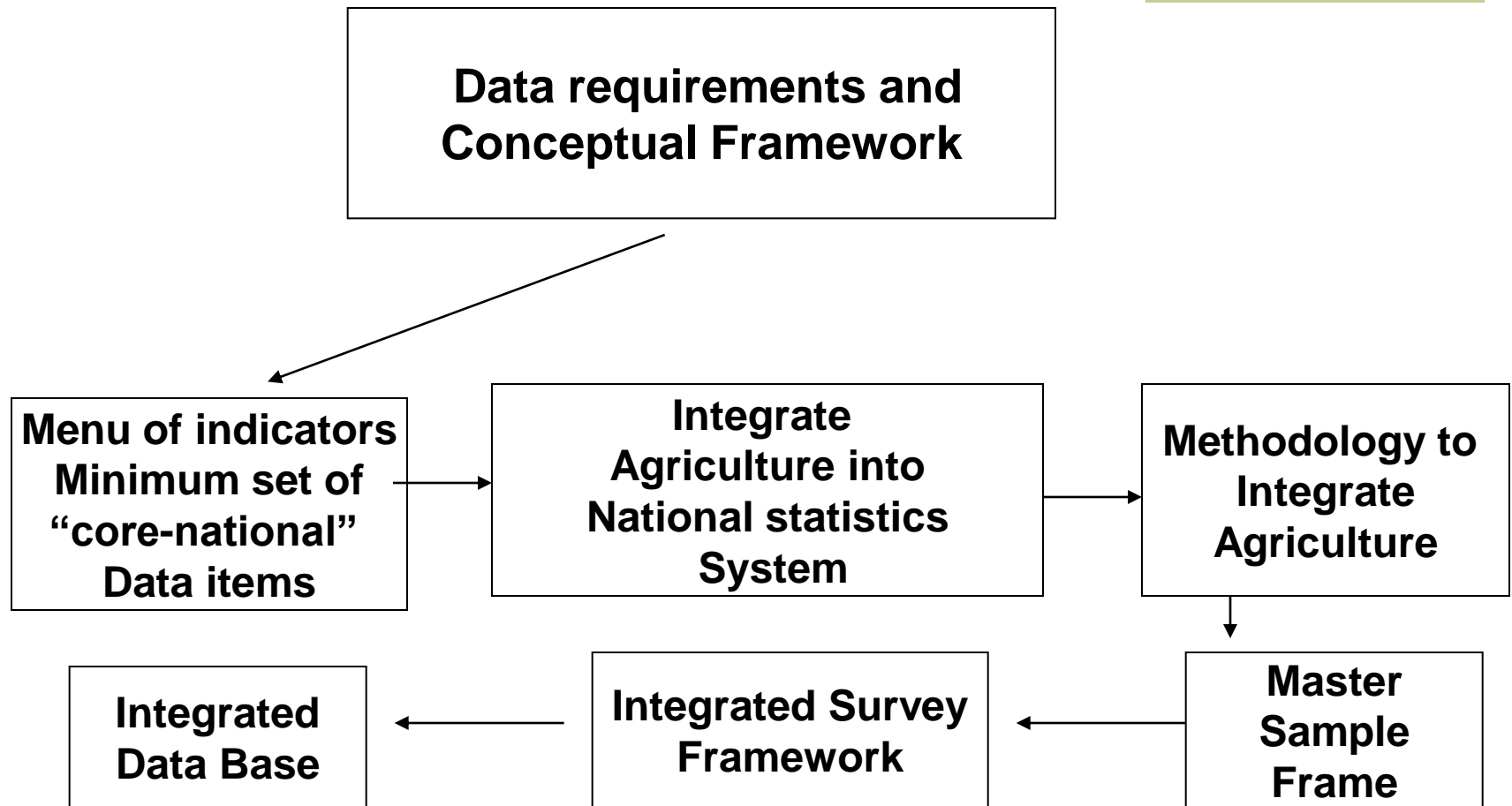
The second pillar : Integration of agric. into national system



- **Coordinate data collections across sectors for agriculture, rural households, etc.**
 - **Eliminate duplication of work, conflicting estimates**
- **To achieve integration: technical integration**
 - **Develop Master Sample Frame for agriculture**
 - **Implement Integrated Survey Framework**
 - **Provide data management system for census, survey, administrative, and other data**

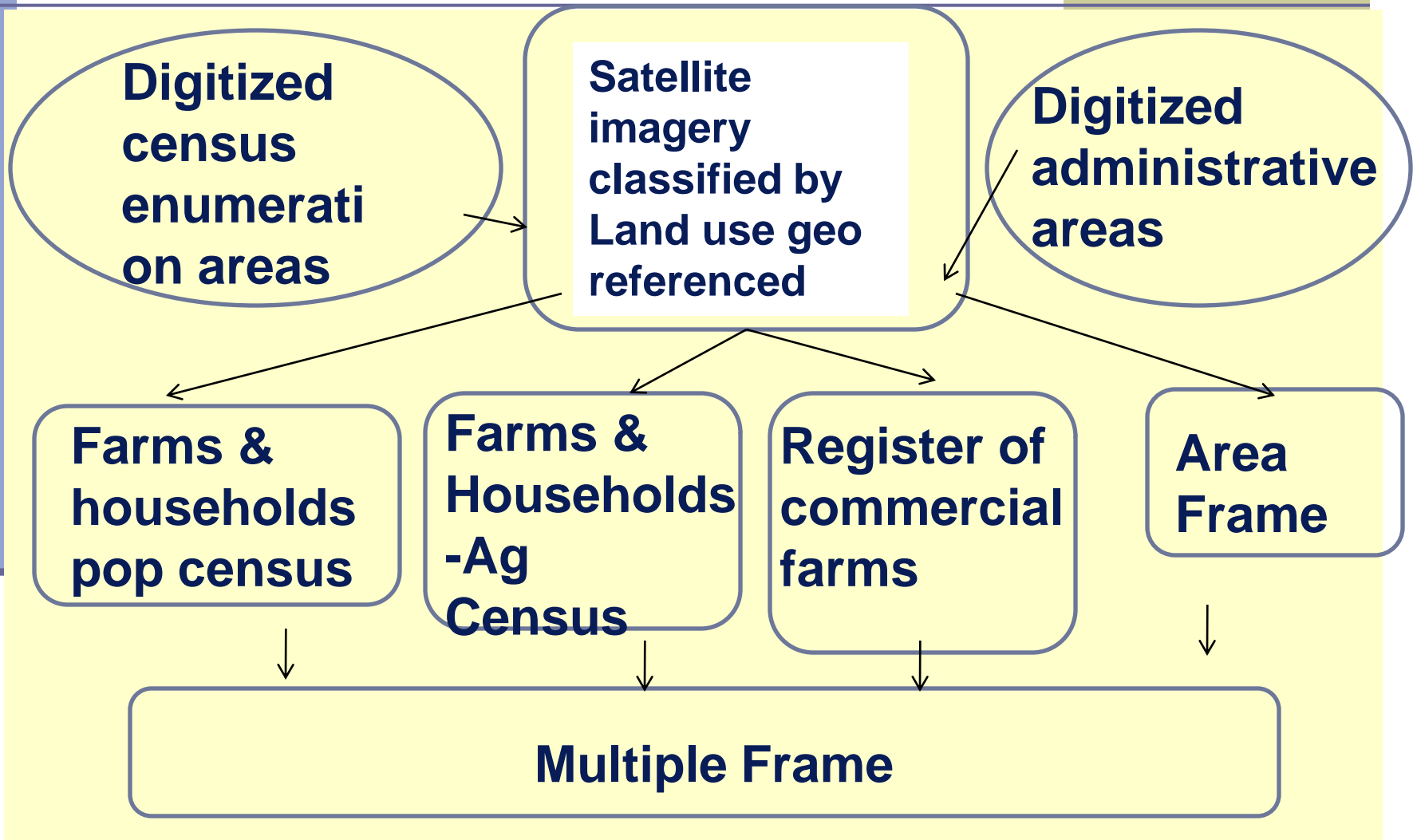


The second pillar : Integration into national system





The second pillar : Master Sample Frame Overview





The second pillar : Integrated Survey Framework

Master Sample Frame
Farms and households Geo-referenced to land cover/use

Annual-periodic surveys

Supply, utilization, Income & environmental accounts, food balances, other indicators

Int. Data Management system

Administrative data

Remote Sensing

Agri - Business

Expert Judgment

Community Surveys

The second pillar : Integrated data bases



- Data Warehouse of Official Macro Statistics
 - Harmonized definitions and classifications
 - Each item appear one time; i.e. one official number for everything from population, GDP, to maize forecast or production.
- Micro data—long term view
 - Connect across surveys & over time
 - Increase analytical capabilities



The third pillar : Sustainability through governance and capacity building

- How coordinate efforts of Ministries of Agriculture, National Statistical Offices, and others?
- Who does what—Master sample frame, Integrated Survey Frame work, Integrated data base?
- Starting point—**Establish governance structure to coordinate national statistical systems**
- Build off strengths of each stakeholder (Technical expertise; subject matter knowledge)
- Form national statistics council to:
 - Determine national set of core data
 - Develop master sample frame
 - Coordinate integrated survey system
 - Coordinate data management activities



The third pillar : Sustainability through governance

- Role of national organizations
 - Add agriculture (forestry and fisheries) to National Strategies for Development of Statistics
 - Focus fund raising on national statistical system
- Role of international organizations
 - Focus capacity building and support for statistics on overall national statistical system
 - Centers of excellence-statistics (e.g. remote sensing)
- Role of Donors
 - Work with Statistical Council instead of separate sectors



The third pillar : Sustainability through capacity building

- Building the basic statistical infrastructure (frames; master samples; etc.)
- Education and training on statistical methodology, technology (GPS), remote sensing
- Data analysis—how to use the data to answer policy questions?
- Research
- Build a sustainable system



The way forward

- Regional Implementation plan
 - Africa
 - Asia and Pacific
 - Latin America / Europe
- Global implementation plan
- Resources mobilization



Thank you for your attention!